

A square cent of space equivalent to ten lines Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.

	1 column	2 columns	3 columns	4 columns	5 columns	6 columns	7 columns	8 columns	9 columns	10 columns
One insertion.....	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75
Two insertions.....	1.50	2.62	3.75	4.87	5.99	6.91	7.83	8.75	9.67	10.59
Three insertions.....	2.00	3.50	5.00	6.50	8.00	9.50	11.00	12.50	14.00	15.50
Four insertions.....	2.50	4.37	6.25	8.12	10.00	11.87	13.75	15.62	17.50	19.37
Five insertions.....	3.00	5.25	7.50	9.75	12.00	14.25	16.50	18.75	21.00	23.25
Six insertions.....	3.50	6.12	8.75	11.37	14.00	16.62	19.25	21.87	24.50	27.12
Seven insertions.....	4.00	7.00	10.00	13.00	16.00	19.00	22.00	25.00	28.00	31.00
Eight insertions.....	4.50	7.87	11.25	14.62	18.00	21.12	24.25	27.37	30.50	33.62
Nine insertions.....	5.00	8.75	12.50	16.25	20.00	23.25	26.50	29.75	33.00	36.25
Ten insertions.....	5.50	9.62	13.75	17.87	22.00	25.37	28.75	32.12	35.50	38.87
Eleven insertions.....	6.00	10.50	15.00	19.50	24.00	27.50	31.00	34.50	38.00	41.50
Twelve insertions.....	6.50	11.37	16.25	21.12	26.00	29.62	33.25	37.12	40.62	44.12
Thirteen insertions.....	7.00	12.25	17.50	22.75	28.00	31.75	35.50	39.25	42.75	46.75
Fourteen insertions.....	7.50	13.12	18.75	24.37	30.00	33.87	37.75	41.37	44.87	49.37
Fifteen insertions.....	8.00	14.00	20.00	26.00	32.00	36.00	40.00	43.00	46.00	50.00
Sixteen insertions.....	8.50	14.87	21.25	27.62	34.00	38.12	42.12	45.12	48.12	52.12
Seventeen insertions.....	9.00	15.75	22.50	29.25	36.00	40.25	44.25	47.25	50.25	54.25
Eighteen insertions.....	9.50	16.62	23.75	30.87	38.00	42.37	46.37	49.37	52.37	56.37
Nineteen insertions.....	10.00	17.50	25.00	32.50	40.00	44.50	48.50	51.50	54.50	58.50
Twenty insertions.....	10.50	18.37	26.25	34.12	42.00	46.62	50.62	53.62	56.62	60.62
Twenty-one insertions.....	11.00	19.25	27.50	35.75	44.00	48.75	52.75	55.75	58.75	62.75
Twenty-two insertions.....	11.50	20.12	28.75	37.37	46.00	50.87	54.87	57.87	60.87	64.87
Twenty-three insertions.....	12.00	21.00	30.00	39.00	48.00	53.00	57.00	60.00	63.00	67.00
Twenty-four insertions.....	12.50	21.87	31.25	40.62	50.00	55.12	59.12	62.12	65.12	69.12
Twenty-five insertions.....	13.00	22.75	32.50	42.25	52.00	57.25	61.25	64.25	67.25	71.25
Twenty-six insertions.....	13.50	23.62	33.75	43.87	54.00	59.37	63.37	66.37	69.37	73.37
Twenty-seven insertions.....	14.00	24.50	35.00	45.50	56.00	61.50	65.50	68.50	71.50	75.50
Twenty-eight insertions.....	14.50	25.37	36.25	47.12	58.00	63.62	67.62	70.62	73.62	77.62
Twenty-nine insertions.....	15.00	26.25	37.50	48.75	60.00	65.75	69.75	72.75	75.75	79.75
Thirty insertions.....	15.50	27.12	38.75	50.37	62.00	67.87	71.87	74.87	77.87	81.87
Thirty-one insertions.....	16.00	28.00	40.00	52.00	64.00	70.00	74.00	77.00	80.00	84.00
Thirty-two insertions.....	16.50	28.87	41.25	53.62	66.00	72.12	76.12	79.12	82.12	86.12
Thirty-three insertions.....	17.00	29.75	42.50	55.25	68.00	74.25	78.25	81.25	84.25	88.25
Thirty-four insertions.....	17.50	30.62	43.75	56.87	70.00	76.37	80.37	83.37	86.37	90.37
Thirty-five insertions.....	18.00	31.50	45.00	58.50	72.00	78.50	82.50	85.50	88.50	92.50
Thirty-six insertions.....	18.50	32.37	46.25	60.12	74.00	80.62	84.62	87.62	90.62	94.62
Thirty-seven insertions.....	19.00	33.25	47.50	61.75	76.00	82.75	86.75	89.75	92.75	96.75
Thirty-eight insertions.....	19.50	34.12	48.75	63.37	78.00	84.87	88.87	91.87	94.87	98.87
Thirty-nine insertions.....	20.00	35.00	50.00	65.00	80.00	87.00	91.00	94.00	97.00	101.00
Forty insertions.....	20.50	35.87	51.25	66.62	82.00	89.12	93.12	96.12	99.12	103.12
Forty-one insertions.....	21.00	36.75	52.50	68.25	84.00	91.25	95.25	98.25	101.25	105.25
Forty-two insertions.....	21.50	37.62	53.75	69.87	86.00	93.37	97.37	100.37	103.37	107.37
Forty-three insertions.....	22.00	38.50	55.00	71.50	88.00	95.50	99.50	102.50	105.50	109.50
Forty-four insertions.....	22.50	39.37	56.25	73.12	90.00	97.62	101.62	104.62	107.62	111.62
Forty-five insertions.....	23.00	40.25	57.50	74.75	92.00	99.75	103.75	106.75	109.75	113.75
Forty-six insertions.....	23.50	41.12	58.75	76.37	94.00	101.87	105.87	108.87	111.87	115.87
Forty-seven insertions.....	24.00	42.00	60.00	78.00	96.00	104.00	108.00	111.00	114.00	117.00
Forty-eight insertions.....	24.50	42.87	61.25	79.62	98.00	106.12	110.12	113.12	116.12	119.12
Forty-nine insertions.....	25.00	43.75	62.50	81.25	100.00	108.25	112.25	115.25	118.25	121.25
Fifty insertions.....	25.50	44.62	63.75	82.87	102.00	110.37	114.37	117.37	120.37	123.37
Fifty-one insertions.....	26.00	45.50	65.00	84.50	104.00	112.50	116.50	119.50	122.50	125.50
Fifty-two insertions.....	26.50	46.37	66.25	86.12	106.00	114.62	118.62	121.62	124.62	127.62
Fifty-three insertions.....	27.00	47.25	67.50	87.75	108.00	116.75	120.75	123.75	126.75	129.75
Fifty-four insertions.....	27.50	48.12	68.75	89.37	110.00	118.87	122.87	125.87	128.87	131.87
Fifty-five insertions.....	28.00	49.00	70.00	91.00	112.00	121.00	125.00	128.00	131.00	134.00
Fifty-six insertions.....	28.50	49.87	71.25	92.62	114.00	123.12	127.12	130.12	133.12	136.12
Fifty-seven insertions.....	29.00	50.75	72.50	94.25	116.00	125.25	129.25	132.25	135.25	138.25
Fifty-eight insertions.....	29.50	51.62	73.75	95.87	118.00	127.37	131.37	134.37	137.37	140.37
Fifty-nine insertions.....	30.00	52.50	75.00	97.50	120.00	129.50	133.50	136.50	139.50	142.50
Sixty insertions.....	30.50	53.37	76.25	99.12	122.00	131.62	135.62	138.62	141.62	144.62
Sixty-one insertions.....	31.00	54.25	77.50	100.75	124.00	133.75	137.75	140.75	143.75	146.75
Sixty-two insertions.....	31.50	55.12	78.75	102.37	126.00	135.87	139.87	142.87	145.87	148.87
Sixty-three insertions.....	32.00	56.00	80.00	104.00	128.00	138.00	142.00	145.00	148.00	151.00
Sixty-four insertions.....	32.50	56.87	81.25	105.62	130.00	140.12	144.12	147.12	150.12	153.12
Sixty-five insertions.....	33.00	57.75	82.50	107.25	132.00	142.25	146.25	149.25	152.25	155.25
Sixty-six insertions.....	33.50	58.62	83.75	108.87	134.00	144.37	148.37	151.37	154.37	157.37
Sixty-seven insertions.....	34.00	59.50	85.00	110.50	136.00	146.50	150.50	153.50	156.50	159.50
Sixty-eight insertions.....	34.50	60.37	86.25	112.12	138.00	148.62	152.62	155.62	158.62	161.62
Sixty-nine insertions.....	35.00	61.25	87.50	113.75	140.00	150.75	154.75	157.75	160.75	163.75
Seventy insertions.....	35.50	62.12	88.75	115.37	142.00	152.87	156.87	159.87	162.87	165.87
Seventy-one insertions.....	36.00	63.00	90.00	117.00	144.00	155.00	159.00	162.00	165.00	168.00
Seventy-two insertions.....	36.50	63.87	91.25	118.62	146.00	157.12	161.12	164.12	167.12	170.12
Seventy-three insertions.....	37.00	64.75	92.50	120.25	148.00	159.25	163.25	166.25	169.25	172.25
Seventy-four insertions.....	37.50	65.62	93.75	121.87	150.00	161.37	165.37	168.37	171.37	174.37
Seventy-five insertions.....	38.00	66.50	95.00	123.50	152.00	163.50	167.50	170.50	173.50	176.50
Seventy-six insertions.....	38.50	67.37	96.25	125.12	154.00	165.62	169.62	172.62	175.62	178.62
Seventy-seven insertions.....	39.00	68.25	97.50	126.75	156.00	167.75	171.75	174.75	177.75	180.75
Seventy-eight insertions.....	39.50	69.12	98.75	128.37	158.00	169.87	173.87	176.87	179.87	182.87
Seventy-nine insertions.....	40.00	70.00	100.00	130.00	160.00	172.00	176.00	179.00	182.00	185.00
Eighty insertions.....	40.50	70.87	101.25	131.62	162.00	174.12	178.12	181.12	184.12	187.12
Eighty-one insertions.....	41.00	71.75	102.50	133.25	164.00	176.25	180.25	183.25	186.25	189.25
Eighty-two insertions.....	41.50	72.62	103.75	134.87	166.00	178.37	182.37	185.37	188.37	191.37
Eighty-three insertions.....	42.00	73.50	105.00	136.50	168.00	180.50	184.50	187.50	190.50	193.50
Eighty-four insertions.....	42.50	74.37	106.25	138.12	170.00	182.62	186.62	189.62	192.62	195.62
Eighty-five insertions.....	43.00	75.25	107.50	139.75	172.00	184.75	188.75	191.75	194.75	197.75
Eighty-six insertions.....	43.50	76.12	108.75	141.37	174.00	186.87	190.87	193.87	196.87	199.87
Eighty-seven insertions.....	44.00	77.00	110.00	143.00	176.00	189.00	193.00	196.00	199.00	202.00
Eighty-eight insertions.....	44.50	77.87	111.25	144.62	178.00	191.12	195.12	198.12	201.12	204.12
Eighty-nine insertions.....	45.00	78.75	112.50	146.25	180.00	193.25	197.25	200.25	203.25	206.25
Ninety insertions.....	45.50	79.62	113.75	147.87	182.00	195.37	199.37	202.37	205.37	208.37
Ninety-one insertions.....	46.00	80.50	115.00	149.50	184.00	197.50	201.50	204.50	207.50	210.50
Ninety-two insertions.....	46.50	81.37	116.25	151.12	186.00	199.62	203.62	206.62	209.62	212.62
Ninety-three insertions.....	47.00	82.25	117.50	152.75	188.00	201.75	205.75	208.75	211.75	214.75
Ninety-four insertions.....	47.50	83.12	118.75	154.37	190.00	203.87	207.87	210.87	213.87	216.87
Ninety-five insertions.....	48.00	84.00	120.00	156.00	192.00	206.00	210.00	213.00	216.00	219.00
Ninety-six insertions.....	48.50	84.87	121.25	157.62	194.00	208.12	212.12	215.12	218.12	221.12
Ninety-seven insertions.....	49.00	85.75	122.50	159.25	196.00	210.25	214.25	217.25	220.25	223.25
Ninety-eight insertions.....	49.50	86.62	123.75	160.87	198.00	212.37	216.37	219.37	222.37	225.37
Ninety-nine insertions.....	50.00	87.50	125.00	162.50	200.00	214.50	218.50	221.50	224.50	227.50
One hundred insertions.....	50.50	88.37	126.25	164.12	202.00	216.62	220.62	223.62	226.62	229.62

VOLUME LI.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

NUMBER 13

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE, January 23d, 1869.

No city in the United States of its size contains more beautiful residences than the one from which we write this letter. The desire to live in handsome buildings has become almost a mania, and no sooner does a man accumulate a good estate than he immediately invests a large part of it in a residence. But the chief charm of Louisville is not in the mere brick and stone and mortar, but in the beautiful improved grounds by which most of the houses are surrounded. There is an air of space, refinement, comfort and health about Louisville residences of which the brown stone fronts of Fifth Avenue in New York are completely destitute, and Cincinnati in this respect is unworthy of being mentioned in the same breath with Louisville. The area of the city is being rapidly extended southward and there are long lines of beautiful houses located on ground which in 1835 was a common. Men who a few years ago were without a dollar have been made wealthy by fortunate speculations in real estate, and the remarkable increase in population and in values. Ask any citizen of Louisville to what this prosperity is to be attributed, and he will tell you that it is to the system of railroads which have made tributary to Louisville the wealth of large sections of rich and fertile lands. Ask him how he expects that a still greater wealth may be attained, and a much larger population supplied with employment, and he will tell you that it will be done and can only be done by building other railroads which will empty the wealth of the recuperating South into the lap of Louisville. Sagacious men look forward to the day when this city will compete with Lowell in her cotton manufactures and with Pittsburgh in her iron works. Louisville is rapidly extending her railroads, and not content with the products of the tobacco fields of the Green River, will soon push forward to the coal and iron mines and timber forests which lie in a few hours ride of her streets, but which have remained valueless because of the want of facilities for transportation. Scarcely a day passes that I am not asked why it is that the people of Maysville and the counties through which it will run do not at once build the road to Paris, and when I explain its peculiar advantages and the small cost at which it can be constructed the expressions of astonishment that it has not long since been built are not at all complimentary to the energy and public spirit of our people.

It was a very sensible thing in the Kentucky House of Representatives to make the appropriation of \$75,000 to assist in the construction of the Licking River, and we hope the bill will be passed by the Senate. The amount ought to have been larger, but the sum appropriated will be of great service in developing the resources of Bath, Rowan and Morgan counties. We hope it will not be long ere they can ship their coal, lumber, iron, and other products to Covington and Cincinnati during the greater part of the year. How important it is to the people of Mason that a country so rich in minerals and in the materials for building by the construction of a railroad to the Licking River? We might then get our lumber in our own State instead of sending for it hundreds of miles away in Pennsylvania.

T. M. G.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25, 1869.

Cabinet speculations are rife at present in this city, and many conjectures are ventured as to who will control the Executive patronage in this State. Crowds of Radicals have journeyed to Washington in quest of office for themselves or their favorites, but thus far they have received little satisfaction. It is expected here that Kentucky will be divided into two Judicial Districts, and that Judge Goodloe will be appointed United States District Judge, and JOHN MASON BROWN United States District Attorney for the Eastern part of the State. The former is an intense and bitter partisan, and his political bias can be easily discovered in the decision of any question in which political topics are involved; but when this is not the case he has proved himself a good lawyer, an impartial jurist, and is noted for the celerity with which he dispatches business and clears his docket. We would as lief have GOODLOE for Judge as any one whom GRANT is likely to appoint, and we would rather have him thus provided for in a position where decency would require some abatement of his partisan malignities, than in an attitude where he might be at liberty to plot against the well being of the State. JOHN MASON BROWN we have known since our boyhood;—he is a man of fine natural abilities, has been a student and hard worker, and in the office would be diligent and incorruptible. He has been honest enough to avow himself for negro suffrage while his party generally repudiated the dogma, and will probably receive the position as a recognition of his military services. There will be a number of applicants for General Mail Agent for the State, but we hope W. REES DUNN will get the appointment. Even among Radicals we may be allowed to have friends and to make a choice, and REES would make a very good agent and would study the wants and wishes of his own section of the State, and is not so terribly Radical as to be unable to accommodate his friends even though they might be Conservative or slightly implicated in the late "outrageousness." It is generally conceded here that Hon. W. H. WADSWORTH will have a seat in GRANT'S Cabinet if he desires it, and that he will have great influence with the incoming administration in the distribution of favors in Kentucky. The Attorney-Generalship is the particular place allotted to him, as this would be suitable to his tastes and talents, would be an advancement in his profession, and would throw him into practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Democrats and Conservatives in Kentucky really desire that Mr. WADSWORTH shall be offered and that he will accept this position or any other that may bring him into frequent contact with the President. They concede to him the possession of talents of a very high order, and though his

recent tergiversation rather created an impression of instability yet they believe his influence would be to moderate the aspirations of the President in reference to Kentucky affairs. They seem convinced that so far as Mr. WADSWORTH can direct it the tendency of the administration will be to soften the rigors of the Fourteenth Amendment, to remove all political disabilities, to restore to the white people of the South the right to vote and the control of their own domestic affairs within the established policy of equal civil and political rights to all, white and black. Whether or not correct can only be determined by time. JOHN W. HARLAN has been in Washington City for two weeks, though his most intimate friends here do not know what took him there nor what he is after. When one goes to Washington at this time it is taken for granted that the purpose is to besiege General GRANT for some of the crumbs of Executive patronage. Radicals are becoming quite disconsolate that their mate oracle has as yet given no sign.

T. M. G.

LOUISVILLE, January 26th, 1869.

We learn that Hon. H. W. BRUCE, Judge of the Circuit Court, and PHILIP LEE, Presiding Attorney of this District, have made application for the removal of their political disabilities under the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment; and that their petitions have been signed by JAMES SPEED, JAMES F. BUCKNER, and a number of other prominent Radicals in this city and section of country. These signatures have not been procured because of any extenuating circumstances in the conduct of these gentlemen, who left an adhering State and went voluntarily into the rebellion; but because they are personally popular, have conciliated political opponents by courtesy and friendliness, and because among the more cultivated and intelligent Radicals there is a sentiment of repugnance to the ostracism of men for whom the people have expressed a preference, by a position arbitrarily adopted after their offense had been committed. We wish the example might be generally followed in the State and that the Radicals who are already committed to negro suffrage and eligibility to office would stand upon the high ground of universal male suffrage and to the removal of all political disabilities from every citizen. We would not ourselves favor negro suffrage in order to obtain the removal of these obnoxious criminals, but it would be more consistent with their professed humanitarianism of those who do not favor negro suffrage would at the same time decline themselves for white suffrage. In this way the Kentucky Radicals might gain for themselves a higher character than they now enjoy in the estimation of their fellow citizens.

There is a decided feeling manifested here in favor of the modification of the laws governing evidence so as to permit the admission of negro evidence in the State Courts. The Judges of all the Courts in this city, county and judicial district favor the modification and will sign a paper to that effect. This view is shared by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and almost the entire bar of Louisville will use their influence to secure the passage of such a law. We have conversed with a number of prominent Democrats, many of them decided southern men and some of them soldiers and officers in the rebel army, and without exception every educated and sensible man among them favor the change. The only reason for the exclusion of such evidence passed away with the institution of slavery, and there no longer exists any good legal or scientific reason for the exclusion. Negro evidence was excluded for the protection of the relation between master and slave, just as the evidence of husband and wife for or against each other is excluded for the protection of the marital relations. It was rightly held that the protection while it existed was of more importance to the general welfare of society than the admission of the evidence could be, and therefore it was excluded. It was a relic of the slave code, and the very moment that slavery ceased to exist the evidence of negroes ought to have been received, not only as a means of security, and defense to themselves, but for the general interest and welfare of society. We would advocate this change had the Civil Rights bill never been passed, and our opinions have not been shaped by the pressure of the unwarranted influence of the Federal Government in matters exclusive of local jurisdiction. But important as the modification is to the negro it is equally so to the white race. Under the present condition of affairs the negro has the independent advantage of preferring a charge against the white man and having him dragged away from his home many miles to this city, for real of alleged offenses for which a local magistrate would impose merely a trifling fine. It is to the interest of the white man to be tried in his own vicinage and by the local magistrate. Hence the people are beginning to clamor for a dying away with this senseless provision which exposes them to such persecution.

T. M. G.

THE LICKING AGAIN.

From a friend, lately at the State capital, we learn there is little doubt that House Bill, appropriating \$75,000 towards improving the Licking River will pass the Senate. This will be good news to every body in North Eastern Kentucky. The benefits to be derived from this measure are almost incalculable. We cannot determine the influence it will have on many important articles of commerce, but we are certain it will be very great. Besides opening the mineral and lumber regions to our market, it will prove a means of bringing out the heavy grain crops of Bath and Montgomery and diverting the trade of the farmers in those counties from other directions. Maysville is on the best wheat market on the Ohio river and the up-country growers have been anxious for many years to avail themselves of it. Hither to the bad roads and high wagon rates have been an insurmountable barrier, and very little wheat from these rich counties has made its way to Maysville. As soon as the Licking is sufficiently cleared out to our market, it will prove a means of favoring the shipment of grain, we have no doubt much larger crops will be raised and these lands rendered at once more valuable. People who have never experienced the benefit of such internal improvements, can form no good idea of their real importance, and it is only when the pocket begins to swell and the evidences of prosperity surround them, that they learn to appreciate their worth.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

In view of the fact that General GRANT'S silence has been interpreted in various ways, and at last brought a general silence on all the political parties of the country, we are strongly of the opinion that no man in the land has any idea of the real policy which he will pursue. On the subject of his Cabinet, he has put all conjecture at rest, by announcing that he does not intend to be controlled by anybody but his own judgment in its selection. The big wig of his party are therefore as much at fault as anybody else, and we believe very indignant at the independence of his position. By an article in the New York Times of the 20th January, we learn that General GRANT has declared that those who are to be members of his Cabinet will receive no intimation of the distinguished honor to be conferred upon them, until he has been himself officially notified of his election as President. This action is so contrary to that pursued by other Presidents elect, that the leaders are dreadfully put out about it. We cannot do better however, than to give an extract from the Times article: "Quite a sensation has been created in political circles by the announcement that General GRANT has said that he does not intend to inform the gentlemen whom he has selected for his Cabinet of that fact, until he has himself been officially notified of his election to President. The inference from this fact is that he has already made his selections; and what is much more important, that he has done it without the advice of prominent politicians, or party leaders. This is regarded as wholly unprecedented and ominous of evil."

"It must be conceded that it is unusual. The leaders of the dominant party have hitherto, as a general thing, made up Cabinets for incoming Presidents. They have done it in a variety of ways,—according to the character of the Presidents and the opportunities he has offered for this intervention. Sometimes they do it by advice, direct or indirect; sometimes by information, and sometimes by dictation, more or less disguised. They manage, as a general thing, in some way or other, to secure the election of such men as they think ought to be selected, rather than such as the President himself might be supposed personally to prefer."

"If the report in question be true, it looks as if General GRANT intended to consult his own preferences first, and to select the officials, with whom he is to maintain the closest and most confidential relations, to please himself rather than anybody else. This is something new,—and somewhat experimental. How it will work remains to be seen. It will be regarded as presumption on his part. He cannot possibly know—it will be urged—all about the public men of the country, or about their fitness for special duties. His experience in civil affairs has been slight, and his acquaintance with public men limited. He needs to be informed on these points, by persons familiar with them; and all whom he does consult, and who think they have a right to be consulted, will be apt to take offense at his neglect."

"But it must be borne in mind that nobody can tell very accurately how much he has actually done in the way of consultation, on any of these subjects that are so soon to engage his attention and his action. He has been in Washington, the headquarters for political observation and information, during nearly all of the last four years,—and since his election he has made frequent visits to other centres of influence and knowledge. It must not be supposed that he has been idle or unobserving during all this time. He can probably find out as much that is valuable about men and things, in a given time as any other man in the country; and we suspect that he will enter upon his official term with quite as accurate and satisfactory a knowledge of the public men, and the necessities of the country, as any of his would-be advisers could possibly give him."

SOME RAILROAD FACTS.

The difficulty in building railroads in this country, grows out of the fact that our people are absolutely ignorant of their value, and they are unwilling to let what little money they have slip through the fingers of one hand, without having a visible, sensible equivalent in the other. In plainer words, a railroad is what they call the "two birds in the bush." Our people have been behind the age a long while, and it is high time they were coming out of their slumber. In a short time we expect to begin our railroad and we expect, upon its completion, to find as great a disposition to go ahead as there has been to lag behind. We copied last week a very sensible article from the Scientific American, showing the cost of hauling grain by wagon, and transporting it by rail, wherein there appeared such a difference in favor of railroads, that a farmer could better afford to pay a tax of \$50 per acre on his land than go without the steam engine. A railroad by increasing the value of the crops, of course increases the value of the land. For the benefit of those who failed to notice it, we give here an extract from the article referred to:

To haul forty bushels of corn fifty miles on a wagon costs, says the Agriculturalist, at least \$12 per team, driver and expenses. A railroad would transport it for \$4 at most. At a lowing an average of forty bushels per acre, the crop would be worth \$8 more per acre, or 8 per cent on \$100. As the relative advantage is about the same for other crops, it is clear that a railroad passing through a town would add \$100 per acre to the value of the farms. A town ten miles square contains 64,000 acres. An increase of \$100 per acre is equal to \$6,400,000, or enough to build two hundred miles of railroad, even at cost \$12,000 per mile. But two hundred miles of road would extend through twenty towns ten miles square, and cost but \$10 per acre if taxed upon the land. These figures are given merely as an illustration. If the farmers had taxed themselves to build all the railroads in this country, and given them away to any number of people, it would not have done them any harm, and they would have increased the value of their land would have repaid all the outlay.

The city of Paris, with one Railroad, has two banks which have an average deposit of \$700,000. Maysville, with a much larger population, has the same number of banks, with an average deposit in the two of certainly not over \$250,000.

Give Maysville the advantage of a Railroad, and not a year will elapse before the deposit of our own banks will double, and the consequent facility for doing business be greatly increased. A healthy bank deposit is invariably an indication of prosperity.

THE PRINTING BILL DEFEATED.

The Legislature refused to pass the Legal Advertising Bill. Hon. E. C. PAISTEN,

of this county, made a speech in its favor. The ground of objection seemed to be that it would entail too much expense upon litigants and establish too many cross-road papers. We have always thought the bill would be a failure and, from its inception, have calculated upon nothing else. The majority against it in the House was thirty-one votes.

Bourbon county uses over a million bushels of coal annually.—Covington Journal.

When the railroad from this place to Paris is complete, all that 1,000,000 bushels of coal will go over this route, and at a cost of about eight cents per bushel less than they are now getting it. This single item will save the people of Bourbon \$80,000. How much more will it do for them in iron, salt, lumber and general freights. We think they can very well afford to give \$200,000, with a prospect of getting it all back in one year.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its present session for a Charter incorporating a railroad from Cynthiana to Carlisle. The citizens of Harrison are taking this matter in hand with zeal and energy. A letter received here this morning gives assurance of the earnestness of this move.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE INCLEMENT SEASON, AND ITS EFFECTS on the Weak and Feeble. The drafts which searching colds make upon the vitality of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength caused by exposure to heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of the heated rooms and offices, at this season, and the frosty air outside, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alterations of heat and cold referred to, the vital organizations should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistant power by the use of a wholesome invigorant; and of all preparations for this purpose, (whether embraced in the regular pharmacopoeia, or advertised in the public journals,) there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with HOSSETT'S STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is communicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive function being accelerated by its tonic operation, the liver regulated by its ant-bilious properties, and the waste matter of the system carried off punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and sudden changes of temperature. The tonic and sensitive, especially cannot encounter the vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a staple of trade is adulterated, and were it otherwise, more alcohol is simply a temporary excitant, which when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (and the mind as well) in a worse condition than before. HOSSETT'S BITTERS, on the other hand, contains the essential properties of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs, and their active principle is the mellowest, least exciting, and most innocuous of all diffusive stimulants.

EARLY MARRIAGES.—Dr. Franklin advocated early marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a Guide to Marriage and Conjugial Felicity, by Independent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box 21, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan 24/69

"A GOOD STORY TO ENLIGHTEN FROM."—New Hampshire. So said Daniel Webster, Dr. W. H. Holmes and Dr. J. M. Smith, in their book, "The Good Story," and has proved itself to be the best of the kind, and is now being read in every household. It is a book of pure and noble sentiment, and is a most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs, and their active principle is the mellowest, least exciting, and most innocuous of all diffusive stimulants.

THREAT AFFECTIONS, such as Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, and the Weakness of the Bronchial Tubes, yield readily to the White Pine Compound. Sold by J. J. Wood and Brother.

Maysville Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Station streets.

COFFEE—Common to choice 25c to 30c.

SPICED—No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 15c; No. 4, 10c; No. 5, 5c; No. 6, 2c; No. 7, 1c; No. 8, 1/2c; No. 9, 1/4c; No. 10, 1/8c; No. 11, 1/16c; No. 12, 1/32c; No. 13, 1/64c; No. 14, 1/128c; No. 15, 1/256c; No. 16, 1/512c; No. 17, 1/1024c; No. 18, 1/2048c; No. 19, 1/4096c; No. 20, 1/8192c; No. 21, 1/16384c; No. 22, 1/32768c; No. 23, 1/65536c; No. 24, 1/131072c; No. 25, 1/262144c; No. 26, 1/524288c; No. 27, 1/1048576c; No. 28, 1/2097152c; No. 29, 1/4194304c; No. 30, 1/8388608c; No. 31, 1/16777216c; No. 32, 1/33554432c; No. 33, 1/67108864c; No. 34, 1/134217728c; No. 35, 1/268435456c; No. 36, 1/536870912c; No. 37, 1/1073741824c; No. 38, 1/2147483648c; No. 39, 1/4294967296c; No. 40, 1/8589934592c; No. 41, 1/17179869184c; No. 42, 1/34359738368c; No. 43, 1/68719476736c; No. 44, 1/137438953472c; No. 45, 1/274877906944c; No. 46, 1/549755813888c; No. 47, 1/1099511627776c; No. 48, 1/2199023255552c; No. 49, 1/4398046511104c; No. 50, 1/8796093022208c; No. 51, 1/17592186044416c; No. 52, 1/35184372088832c; 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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A negro in East Maysville has a pig with six legs.

February came in yesterday looking spring-like and beautiful.

More "New Music"—a little nearer home this time—a ten pound girl.

The farmers, in view of the pleasant weather, have gone to breaking up the ground.

In Town.—Mr. L. A. Welch appeared in the city on yesterday looking not much the worse for his accident.

The Observer & Reporter claims that Lexington gave birth to velocipedes fifty years ago.

The frosts and moist weather have caused the hillsides to slip down in several places along our Southern line.

Bell.—A superb bell for the new Presbyterian church in the 5th ward, has been ordered and will shortly arrive.

We are obliged to the Hon. Jas. M. Alexander, for Biographical sketches of Governors Helm & Powell.

Read O'Hara's fine poem on our first page today. It is pronounced the finest ever written by a Kentuckian.

The Street commissioner has a fine chance now to show his genius. The mud prevails in every avenue of the city.

There are only eight men and two women at the city boarding house, all awaiting the convention of the Circuit Court in April.

In the cayenne pepper case, Mayor Coons fined one of the parties ten dollars and costs, making the frolic rather an expensive one.

An alarm of fire yesterday evening a few minutes before the burning of Mr. Gilmore's house, was caused by the burning out of a chimney at the Alms House.

A valuable horse belonging to Chas. Phister, Esq., of this place, died last night from some unknown cause, and his bones were deposited this morning in the bosom of the Ohio.

The City Council has provided the Mayor's office with a very handsome piece of furniture in which to preserve the books and records of the city.

All the distilleries in this section are running to their fullest capacity. One large establishment claims a general yield of four gallons to the bushel.

P. B. Vandeen & Co. have advice of a shipment of fifty hogsheads of best New Orleans sugar to their house. These gentlemen are supplying a very heavy up-country demand.

Messrs. H. F. and T. F. Johnson sold the remnant of the late Abner Johnson farm, near Mayslick, last week to Esquire Dye, for \$100 per acre. The tract embraces 90 acres.

PALMER'S VIOLET COSMETIC LOTION is the sovereign balm for the smallest pimple on the face, as well as the most distressing cutaneous disease that can afflict any part of the person.

The season for making hot beds and planting some kinds of seeds is at hand. Wood & Bro. have all Landreth's seeds in bulk. They have put up so far 50,000 papers for the retail trade.

J. W. Rose was before the Mayor on yesterday charged with vending in the Market House without license. Upon taking out the necessary papers and paying the fees he was excused the fine.

We were visited by quite a wind storm yesterday evening. A locust tree which had stood the blasts of nearly a century, went down before it. It struck on the roof of Dr. Pratt's property, doing, however, but little injury.

Old uncle Zed Moore, as he was familiarly styled, the Ole Ball of Kentucky violinists, is dead. He was jovial and social, clever and agreeable and one of the Maryland gentlemen of the old time.

We have seen a beautiful design for the new Masonic temple to be erected in Mt. Sterling. It was drawn by Mr. M. J. Chase, of the firm of Chase, Dimmitt & Collins, in this city.

Read an interesting letter from the editor in today's paper. It appears quite easy and unconscious of the many troubles we are bringing upon him. We advise him to return to a walking arsenal.

The interior of the new Presbyterian Church in the Fifth ward will be handsome and airy in the city. All the windows will be of beautiful stained glass, and the lights for one window alone with cost about \$200.

The business of the Adam's Express Company in this city for the past year has increased more than two fold. This is a significant fact worth mentioning. A regular line has been established to Flemingsburg.

A proposal to have the corporate lines of this city extended in an easterly direction so as to take in several valuable building tracts, is being debated and will probably be sent to the Legislature in a short time.

The Louisville Democrat predicts a freshet in the Ohio this spring. It must certainly base its calculation on future falling weather. At present the river is low, with very little snow in the mountains.

The editor must have gotten a jinking of the many troubles which await his arrival, as he is still absent. We fear very much we will have all the fighting to do ourselves, and we only contracted to do the writing.

The Gordon press is said to have intellect. It approaches the intellectual as nearly as any machine we ever saw. It gets off little jobs with bicycle speed, and in the hands of our special jobber has no superior anywhere.

Supper.—This night, Tuesday, three weeks hence, the ladies of the 5th ward, intend giving an elegant supper at the new church for the benefit of that excellent institution. We expect to be present.

Meanness.—Some despicable rogue broke into, and robbed the meat house of Mrs. Jas. Artus, a widow lady living on the hill near this city. Mrs. Artus is one of our oldest and most respected citizens.

Sick.—Mr. Hiram T. Pearce, of the firm of Pearce, Wallingford & Co., and the President of our Railroad Directory, has been confined to his bed by sickness for the past week. He is reported better this morning.

A negro man calling himself William Puchell, arrested some time ago for stealing a watch valued at \$270 from a New York lawyer, on board the steamer W. F. Curtis, is still in jail at this place. He will probably be removed to Lewis county for trial. The watch was found in his sock.

Meeting.—There will be a meeting of those interested in building a turnpike over the old Nicholas mill road, at the Court House, in this city, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At the matinee last Friday, quite a sensation was created by the cry of fire. The hall was densely crowded, with only one small door through which the audience could retire. Luckily there was nobody hurt.

Sent to Jail.—James Allen, colored, was sent to jail yesterday morning for appropriating a \$5 greenback belonging to Mr. Wm. Wurtz, of this city. He shed copious tears upon being placed in the hands of the marshal.

There is a decided sensation at Mullins & Hunt's. They have marked down their goods fearfully low. The ladies are going in crowds and "There is no danger in defying them as of without buying."

Cheap Tables.—Read the advertisement of Mullins & Hunt, in this issue. These gentlemen are selling so far below, even the anti-bellum prices, that the poorest family in the city can afford to supply themselves with many desirable articles.

Maysville makes better cotton twine and rope than any other city in the West, better cotton yarns, better cigars, better flour, better plows, better whisky, better engines, better job work and better looking babies—and more of them.

The Carlisle and Maysville railroad question is still agitated.—Lex. Obs.

We should rather think it was, and when we offer to send you 1,000,000 bushels of coal next winter at 15 cents you'll be agitated too.

Velocipedes.—The people everywhere are going crazy on the subject of velocipedes. All the boys and half the gray-headed men in this city have expressed a wish to have them. Allen & Burrows are going extensively into the manufacture of Bicycles at once.

Sally Jones, a stout healthy looking white woman, is luxuriating at "Castle Grant," where she will probably remain during the spring. She is charged with having stolen some shoes and dry goods from Mr. Charles Collins in Washington.

Several buildings in Mt. Sterling, (one of which is the new Christian Church), have been lighted with gas, from machines furnished by Marcus A. Finch, formerly an enterprising citizen of this place, now living in Louisville.

A city wit, in view of the consolidation of the Courier-Journal, says, the Eagle and Bulletin ought to consolidate and be called the Bull-Eagle, or if this is not done, the Bulletin ought to be called, for modesty's sake, the Cuck-in.

The Gordon press upon which most of our fine small work is executed, is said to be the best in the United States. We run off a thousand letter heads, or small bills, in less time than we could print one hundred by the old process.

A night sharp spell of weather set in on Monday morning and continued until Wednesday morning. Ice formed on the 5th ward canals about one inch in thickness and the ground was frozen hard. Yesterday the sun came out and exercised a very softening influence.

Mr. James H. Hall, Jr., just returned from New Orleans, made a visit in our sanctum yesterday. He gives a flattering account of the increasing demand for plows in the southern market and says his father's factory here will have as much as it can possibly do in that line. He brought us a real Havana.

Two velocipedes have made their appearance in our city. We have not heard of any experts as yet. The machines are at Allen & Burrows' shop on Second street. We understand the Trotting Park Company will offer premiums for velocipedists at their spring meeting.

We call attention of the City Council to a necessity for the appointment of a deputy market master to look after the interests of the Fifth ward market-house. At present it is used as a stock stable, or shelter for cows during the night. The place is so filthy that a lady cannot pass through it.

We are not a judge of the article, but connoisseurs say that the Old Bourbon kept by W. L. Pearce is so pure and good that a man's life may be prolonged even by a drink of it. For medicinal purposes it is everywhere recommended. We intend to get sick shortly just to be able to speak of it advisedly.

"Them Things Agin'."—Mr. Ben. McClanahan said the other day he intended to ride the two wheeled "hoss," or hurt something. Yesterday evening he appeared on Sittion street with his charger, and appeared to be perfect master of the animal. It is the first Bicycle ever manufactured in this city.

Mr. Stanislaus Mitchell, of this city, has returned from a trip to the far West, where he went with a view to locate, without having made any investment. He does not give a very flattering account of money matters in that direction, so we hope he will conclude to stay here and help us to build the Railroad.

The Cock Fight.—This interesting affair came off on Saturday night at some place in the city of which we are not advised. Maysville and Louisville were the competitors, and Maysville came off first best. It was what the sporting men call a main, having twenty-one cocks on each side. Money changed hands rapidly and in large sums.

The 3 abandoned women locked up last week for vagrancy, had conducted &c., have been discharged by Mr. Grant, commissioner of vagrants, conditioned that they will leave the city and never come back again. This is about the fourth time they have made false promises, but what else can the city do? No body wants to buy them.

New Paper.—Mr. James Smith whose advertisement appears in our paper to-day, is now receiving his spring stock of fine wall papers, and beautiful window shades. Mr. Smith has been for many years a practical paper-hanger and his taste and judgment in these respects cannot be surpassed. He will be glad to show his papers to any persons who desire to overlook them.

The dirt road beginning at James H. Hall's residence and terminating at its intersection with the Mt. Carmel Pike, ought to be macadamized this spring by all means. Perhaps the most beautiful body of land in all the county lies along this road, and from its proximity to the city, certainly the most valuable. The owners of lots and farms on either side of the road ought to agitate the matter and contribute largely towards such an improvement. It is the main thoroughfare to the Trotting Park, and that corporation would find it immensely advantageous.

Hamilton Gray & Co. received, this morning, large invoices of coffee and other heavy groceries. They are receiving full stocks of sugars, syrups, and New Orleans molasses. Their business has been unusually lively for the season, and they anticipate an active spring trade. They report collections fair and money abundantly easy.

The hemp crop in this county, as in all other hemp growing sections of the State, is said to be better than it has been for several years. The market price is \$160 or at least our dealers have been paying that much until very lately, but the quotations further west are so much more favorable, that orders have already been sent to St. Louis for a considerable quantity.

Fire.—About 5 o'clock on yesterday evening, the dwelling house of Mr. Hugh Gilmore, on the Fleming pike, near Mr. F. T. Hords, was discovered to be in flames. Our engines were at the scene of disaster as promptly as the great distance and the deep mud would allow, but the fire had gained too much headway and very little service could be rendered. The boys worked with their usual alacrity and deserve great credit. Mr. Gilmore's loss is about \$2,500, including house and furniture. He had insurance for \$1,500.

At a meeting of the Railroad Directory on yesterday, Messrs. Abner Hord and A. K. Marshall resigned their positions to give place to two directors from Nicholas. Messrs. Thompson Parks and Hiram Norton were appointed in their stead. We are not informed as to the further action of the Board, but presume active steps were taken to secure an early commencement of the work. All the members of the Board, as far as we know them, are men of good judgment and progressive spirit. We feel safe with this matter in their hands.

There was a partial eclipse of the moon, beginning at half past seven o'clock, and lasting until about half past nine o'clock, last night. The shadow seemed to cover fully one third the surface of the moon. We took an observation at half-past eight, through a very excellent telescope belonging to D. E. Roberts, Esq., of this city, and saw the whole process very distinctly. Astronomers did not anticipate an eclipse of such magnitude in this section, it being represented that less than one-fourth of the moon's surface would be obscured. Perhaps the new discovery, that the sun is 4,000,000 miles nearer the earth than former calculations claimed it to be, may have something to do with the failure to estimate this correctly.

The Matinee.—We attended the matinee at the Convention on yesterday, and found it no densely crowded that it was almost impossible to obtain a seat. Although the Hall is large and ample accommodations were provided, yet the disposition to stand up whenever the curtain raised, made it unpleasant for persons who happened to be in the rear. We have no room for an extended notice after giving the programme in full, but can say in general terms that the musical, elocutionary, and dramatic performances were fine beyond expression. The Mother Superior has excellent judgment in the arrangement of these affairs, and anything gotten up under her direction could not fail to prove successful.

March of the Andes—by Warren—Pianos, Misses E. Schraeg and L. Harrison; Organ, Miss Jennie Nelson; Harp, Miss Aimee Phister; Drum, Miss Nattie Hunt. Et Incarnatus Est, from Mozart's 12th Mass.—Pianos, Misses E. Schraeg and L. Harrison; organ, Miss Jennie Nelson; sung by the choir. Fire Bell Gallop—Pianos, Miss Mamie Kane and Fannie Boughner. Star Light Waltz—Piano, Miss R. Stine. After the Battle—Spoken by Mollie Hall. Trio—Fisher's Hornpipe—Pianos, Misses Eliza and Nattie Hunt and Mollie Hall. The Moneyless Man—by H. T. Stanton—Spoken by Mollie Donovan. Lily Dale—Variations by Grobe—Piano, Miss Aimee Phister.

March from Norma—duet by Bargmauer—Pianos, Misses S. Cummings and E. Cove. Drama—Castle of John St. John. Men Don't Mean All They Say—Played by Miss A. Gault, and sung by the little girls. What are the Wild Waves saying?—by B. Richards—Piano, Miss Bettie Young. Nora O'Neil—Variations by Grobe—Piano, Misses Annie Gault and Maggie Sroufe. La Montgoudrie—by Archer—Piano—Miss Lat Daly.

Sounds of Love—Piano—Miss E. Cove. Echo Horn Chorus—Piano, Miss L. Harrison; sung by the choir. Life on the Ocean Wave—Variations by Globe—Piano, Miss Anna C. Morgan. Les Trois Amateurs—Piano, Misses L. Daly, A. Gault, and Agnes Smith.

Too Late; by Tenyson—Piano, Miss E. Schraeg; sung by Miss Maggie Sroufe. Silvery Wave; by A. Wyman—Piano, by Miss S. Cummings. Song of the Captive Greek; by Hobbs—Piano, Miss J. Nelson; sung by Miss A. Smith.

Lucie de Lamermoor; by Cramer—Piano, Misses E. Pratt and S. Cummings. Landered; Trio; by Rossini—Piano, Misses E. Schraeg, J. Nelson and A. Smith. Ah, Dearest Once More Returning—Guitar, Miss A. Smith.

Home, Sweet Home; by Ryan—Piano, Miss E. Young. Conquered Banner; Rev. A. Ryan—Spoken by Miss A. C. Morgan. Non Pien Mesta; by Herz—Piano, Miss E. Pearce. Little Barefoot; by Howard; Song and Chorus.

Solo; Mamie Kane—Piano, Miss J. Nelson. Grand March—Piano, Miss L. Harrison. Il Trovatore; by Wallheup—Piano, Miss Jennie Nelson.

Is it a Dream?—Spoken by Miss E. Young. Drama—Imprisonment, trial and execution of Mary Queen of Scots. Grand Concert Polka; by Wallace—Piano, Miss M. Stanley Phister.

Arrayed for the Bridal; by Bellini—Played and sung by Miss Agnes Smith. My Grand Father Had A Very Fine Farm—Piano, Miss E. Schraeg; sung by the little girls.

Monastery Bell—Pianos, Misses E. Schraeg and L. Harrison; Harp, Miss Anna Phister. The fame of the celebrated Plantation Bitters has no parallel in the history of medicine. The thousands upon thousands of bottles that are made and sold daily is but proof positive of their wonderful virtues. Thousands of certificates can be produced showing the efficacy and certainty of the cures which they effect, and the medicinal fraternity, usually so jealous of anything which causes persons to think and doctor for themselves, are compelled to acknowledge their wonderful virtues, and prescribe them under other names. They are sold by all druggists.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.

Notice.—We intended last week to ask some of our friends to look up copies of a "poster" printed at this office in 1862 in which a bounty of \$50 was offered by the State through Col. R. R. Malby, to soldiers of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry. Some of the members of this organization are anxious to obtain copies with a view of applying to the Legislature for a fulfillment of the contract. We hope the "poster" will be found and sent as speedily as possible to our office. The State ought to stand up to its agreement by all means, and we think it will do so if the case is fairly presented.

An Immense Fortune—Fifty Millions Dollars Unclaimed in Holland—American After It.

A meeting of some twenty of the heirs of Nicholas Albertson, deceased, was on Friday held in the St. Charles Hotel, of this city, by special call, representing some eight or ten States. It appears that there is a large estate in the city of Amsterdam, Holland, in the hands of the Government, of \$50,000,000 or more, of money and city property unclaimed, belonging to this family.

The meeting was organized by calling Derrick Albertson, of New Jersey, to the chair as President, and Dr. F. H. Patton, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary. From the evidence read, this family can clearly trace their origin to Nicholas Albertson, who is supposed to have landed in this country in or about 1730, to whom the estate appears to be coming, he being the only living heir to the then existing estate.

The proceedings of the meeting were energetic and harmonious. Colonel Wm. R. Olinson, of Pennsylvania, was elected as an agent to look after the estate in Europe. Two thousand dollars was raised, with promise of more, to defray his expenses—all to be ready by the first of February—to be lodged in the Exchange Bank of this city, subject to order.

The following gentlemen were appointed a finance committee: Wm. Silverthorn, of Indiana; John A. Patton, of Fayette County, Penn.; James Cooper, of Pennsylvania; Gideon Albertson, of New Jersey; Oliver Silverthorn, of Iowa; Samuel Albertson, of New Jersey, and Robt. C. Albertson, of Pennsylvania.

There appears to be little doubt that this estate is coming to this branch of the Albertsons. They are sanguine of its ultimate recovery, and will proceed at once by their agent to look after it. Their agent will start for Europe in a short time.

Mrs. Elizabeth Patton, residing near Uniontown, Fayette County, mother of Dr. A. Patton, Esq., is the oldest living heir to the above estate, being eighty-five at this time.

Bonbons—Their Manufacture.

Passing out Fourth street the eye of the pedestrian is instinctively attracted to the beautiful show windows of August Pargy. We see there miracles of beauty in the shape of candies, and velvets to taste these saccharine goodies. But how few give a thought to the manufacture of those exquisite little delicacies. Let us tell our readers how these choice things are brought into existence. Most bonbons are made by hand; only those which are flat at the bottom are cast in molds. In the hand-made bonbons the sugar paste is rolled into shape by the aid of an instrument formed of a stout piece of wire, one end of which is twisted and the other fixed into a wooden handle. With this the paste is taken out of the caldron and worked into the desired form by manipulation. For bonbons of a particular form, such as those in imitation of various fruits, models are carved in wood. A certain number of these, say from fifty to sixty, are fixed on a narrow strip of wood, and the confectioner takes molds of them in starch, contained in a series of large shallow drawers. As soon as these molds become dry they are filled with liquid sugar already colored and flavored, after which the drawers are put on one side for four-and-twenty hours, when the bonbons are ready for sale. Bonbons containing cordials are composed of a mixture of some fine liquor and liquid sugar, which is poured into the mold and then placed in a slow oven for the day. Long before they are removed a hard crust has been formed on the outside, which the inside remains in the original liquid state. Bonbons are crystallized by being plunged into a sirup of 113 degrees Fahrenheit. By the time they are dry crystallization is complete and acts as a protection against the atmosphere, allowing the bonbons to be kept for a certain period, though their flavor deteriorates after a short time.

The New York Commercial and Shipping List says: The Erie having been successful in these undertakings, what next? Will it stop at Cincinnati in its Southwest course, while the Pennsylvania Central controls the road on the south side of the Ohio to Louisville, and through that the line to Nashville and the South? This is not probable. Fifteen million dollars will build a road through Kentucky to Tennessee, and secure the shortest possible connection between New York and the South. The Erie managers will not stop at Cincinnati. The question will not be whether we shall have one road to the South, but whether we shall have two; whether the Pennsylvania Central will not vigorously contest the field with the Erie. The next gable may be looked for on the south side of the Ohio River. The prize in that direction is a rich one. It will not be lost sight of. This may be inferred from the fact that a bridge company, backed by the Erie Company is to be formed at once for a railroad bridge between Cincinnati and West Covington.

At the anniversary meeting of the Covington and vicinity Bible Society, on Sunday night, the following officers were elected: John W. Stevenson, President; V. T. Chambers, J. D. Hearne, J. G. Kercher, and James Spilman, Vice Presidents; H. Colville, Secretary; Thos. Bird, Treasurer; W. M. Leathers, James Fisher, Joseph Chambers, M. H. Worrall, J. C. Blick, M. M. Benton, and George Goodhue, managers. Judge Storer and Governor John W. Stevenson, who delivered addresses at the meeting on Sunday evening, were elected life members of the American Bible Society.

On Sunday night George Stansberry attempted to commit suicide at the residence of Robt. Asher, near Lexington, by shooting himself. He placed the muzzle of the pistol against his left breast, but in the effort to pull the trigger depressed the handle to such an extent as to cause the ball to range above the region of the heart, and it passed through the shoulder. The ball went entirely through him and lodged in the wall above his head. The wound is severe but is not considered mortal. Stansberry was arrested in Lexington last week, and was to have had his trial on Monday.

A correspondent who has been gulled, wants us to say that the parties who advertise to send a music-box that will play eight tunes, for one dollar, send a child's toy that can be purchased anywhere for twenty-five cents; and also the cheap dollar "time-keepers" are only sun-dials, made out of hard wood, with gilded faces.—Commercial.

Her Last Song—Tragic Incident in Connection with the Career of Sontag.

BY MRS. FAIRFIELD.

Fifty years ago to-day, the "Divine Sontag"—Europe's ever accepted Caprice (Lyric) and veritable *La Diva*—stood upon the borders of *La Scala*. It was a night of wondrous triumph for the Milanese, for long had the battle raged and desperate between the triple operatic powers of Rome, Naples, and Milan, ere the palm of victory had been awarded to the latter.

My professional duties had detained me late (I was a young struggling medical doctor in Milan, at that time), and I entered the theatre, but as the air shook with the wondrous applause elicited by Sontag's rendering of *Ah, Non Crede*, in the *Sommambula*, I was especially desirous to have missed that aria—to me, the gem of the entire opera. But who could deem himself ill-used, if in time for the *Gainger*, so mentally thankful it was no worse, I made my way to my seat—one, fortunately, very near the stage; and had taken it, was bowing to some English friends seated in the boxes adjacent, ere the wild tumult of applause had ceased to deafen my ears, or the floral tributes to be enthusiastically showered at the lady's feet.

One wreath, remarkable for its singular beauty, strange, red exotics, caught my gaze as I turned toward the stage, in the act of its descent. An instant more it caught my hand as well; for, unintentionally, in the act of turning, but in hand, the latter struck it, thereby severing it from its original destination, directly into my own grasp. A moment more I stood the centre of attraction in my immediate sphere, bending forward, what gaze I might, in *propria persona*, offering it to Sontag. The kindly gracious smile with which she received it will probably dwell in my memory as long as I can remember. Verily, its remembrance thrills me with a strange sense of pleasure, even upon fifty years' recall.

The graceful figure, in its slender beauty, yet bent before me, the crimson wreath lightly resting against her breast, when a second one, accurately dropped from above, literally crowded Armons as she stood. It was a deft trick, and one which immediately called for the delighted appreciation of the audience.

The building absolutely rocked with the vibration caused by the second burst of and deafening acclamation.

One old feature of the incident immediately struck me, viz.: That the second wreath upon the prima donna's head was an exact duplicate of the blood-red crown upon her bosom, and which I had presented not an instant before. I had scarcely had time to note this coincidence, and the lady, casting her hurried eyes appreciatively in my direction, was in the act of bowing a second graceful obeisance to the complimentary wreath, raising it as she did so to her lips, when the beautiful face paled suddenly, the limbs contracted sharply, and she fell writhing in convulsions, almost in the very footlights, at my feet!

In an hour the mystery was out, and all knew that both wreaths were poison! To this day, the music-mad Milanese remember the dreary horror of that night. A week later all Europe learned it, and at this day it is the property of the world. The facts are these: A jealous rival, distant alike in love and fame, by the peerless favorite, interpolated the role of the Burglar into the opera. Providentially, with but partial success.

A week later, Sontag, perfectly recovered, sang at the San Carlo, and a month had barely elapsed ere the echoes of *La Scala* again awoke her divine forgiveness.

A sudden case of suicide called me to my bed, immediately upon my retirement, the night of the "Floral Murder," as was of Milan dubbed the abortive catastrophe. My patient was a young and beautiful woman—a singer—one of Milan's favorites prior to the arrival of the present idol. Its cause, a dual enmity and malice rooted in maddening jealousy.

By a marvelous interposition, death was not the immediate result; my patient lingered on for hours—my days—three and even four in number—actually passed in life for a woman literally *stabbed through the heart*.

I had of course forbidden the least possible excitement. Life of course was utterly hopeless, his life should be saved as long, I determined, as human skill could find the vital spark. All Milan, professional, was in attendance, but I, having received the earliest call, was considered the ruling medical power. It was on the afternoon of the fourth day, and I was hurrying from other calls back into this wondrous patient's room, that I was arrested by such strains of entrancing melody, that with my hand upon the door-knob, in the act of hurrying out, I paused to listen.

"Oh! it is the glorious *Divina*," was my first thought. "Thank God she is able to feel like singing." A friend passing at that moment (for I roomed in the same hotel with both prima donnas), drawn from his sofa like myself into the corridor by the concord of these wondrous sweet sounds, nodded back appreciation, recognition.

"Of course it is Sontag!" I scarcely, doubtfully questioned.

"No, that is the strangest part of it. Mad Sontag is listening with the rest, perfectly entranced, within the corridor."

"What?" I amazingly answered—and with the word springing into the hall. Once out there, one glance told me all—the crowd were gathered around the door of my dying patient's room, and it was from that door that this world of melody was pouring in.

An instant I was beside her, about to forcibly prevent the certain death if possible, but I saw that I was already too late. A strange smile lit up her wasted face, and the large eyes kindled into an unearthly transient glow of life as they met mine; then pointing to a tiny envelope upon the table beside her, with one loud triumphant burst of inexpressible melody—she raised herself suddenly to her full height in bed, stretched forth her arms wildly, and with a choking, gurgling rattle of the throat, fell forward upon her face, literally deluged in her own life-blood.

The note, directed simply to "*Il Duca*," contained these words, in a slender, Italian hand:

"Doctor, you say I cannot live—and I know it. My prayer is for one more song in life—and that she may hear it—I pay the price knowingly—and only too willingly—Life for a single song."

She had verily paid it. An examination of the poor girl's effects showed her to have died in extreme poverty. She might have been wealthy in former times, but her recklessness and sad extravagance have long since passed into a proverb among those who knew her best.

That evening, while watching in the dim twilight of the room wherein she laid, a tall figure of a woman, shrouded to the temples, glided noiselessly beside me. Without a word I felt a pulse pressed into my hand, and an instant after the mystery vanished as noiselessly as a shadow into the echoes of the darkened corridor. A slip of paper, was

twisted in tremulous handwriting about it, on which was written simply:

"In masses, Signor, for her soul!" It need not the further glance given by me in my eagerness into the hurried eye of the donor as she tendered it. The delicate sobriety of the action spoke with its own power, akin to the many other, and similar which, with their own eloquence the great Prima Donna and *trus woman* speaks in the life of Henrietta Sontag.

Mark Twain—He has a Wicked Fraud Perpetrated Upon Him.

The Newark Press contains the following exposition of what Mark Twain terms "A Wicked Fraud," perpetrated on him during his recent lecturing visit to that city: It is seldom pleasant to sell on one's self, but sometimes it is a sort of relief to a man to make a confession. I wish to unburden my mind now, and yet I almost believe that I am moved to do it more because I long to bring censure upon another man than because I desire to pour balm upon my wounded heart. I don't know what balm is, but I believe it is the correct expression to use in this connection—never having seen any balm. You may remember that I lectured in Newark lately for the young gentlemen of the Clayton Society. I did, at any rate. During the afternoon of that day I was talking with one of the young gentlemen just referred to, and he said he had an uncle who, for some cause or other, seemed to have grown permanently bereft of all emotion. And with tears in his eyes, this young man said:

"Oh, if I could only see him laugh once more! Oh, if I could only see him weep!" I was touched. I could never withstand distress. I said:

"Bring him to my lecture. I'll start him for you."

"Oh, if you could but do it! If you could but do it, all our family would bless you forevermore, for he is very dear to us. Oh, my benefactor, can you make him laugh? Can you bring something tears to those parched lips?"

I was profoundly moved. I said:

"My son, bring the old party around. I have got some jokes in that lecture that will make him laugh if there is any laugh in him—and if they miss fire, I have got some others that'll make him cry or kill him, one or the other."

Then the young man blessed me, and wept upon my neck, and blew his nose upon my coat-tail, and went after his uncle. He placed him in full view, in the second row of benches that night, and I began on him. I tied him with mild jokes, then with severe ones; I doused him with bad jokes and riddled him with good ones; I fired old stale jokes into him, and peppered him fore and aft with red hot new ones; I warmed up to my work, and assaulted him on the right and left, in front and behind; I fumed and sweated, and charged and routed, till I was hoarse and sick, frantic and furious—but I never moved him once.

I never started a smile nor a tear. Never a ghost of a smile, and never a suspicion of moisture! I was astounded. I closed the lecture at last with one despairing shriek—with one wild burst of humor—and hurled a joke of supernatural atrocity full at him. It never phased him! Then I sat down bewildered and exhausted.

The president of the society came up and bathed my head in cold water and said:

"What made you cary on so toward the last?"

I said: "I was trying to make the confounded old fool laugh in the second row."

And he said: "Well, you were wasting your time—because he is deaf and dumb, and as blind as a badger."

Now, was that any way for that old man's nephew to impose on a stranger and an orphan like me? I simply ask you, as a man and a brother, if that was any way for him to do?

MARK TWAIN

There is in San Francisco

